

XVI. *Contributions to a knowledge of Oriental Rhynchota.*
 Part. I. Fam. Pentatomidæ. By W. L. DISTANT.

[Read September 7th, 1887.]

PLATE XII.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON, now of Calcutta, has recently published a list of all the described species of Indian Homoptera, and is preparing to extend his labours to the Heteroptera. He submitted a number of species to me for determination, several of which I found to be nondescript, and therefore necessary to be described. I also recognised in my own collection many undescribed species from the Oriental Region, which had accumulated during the last few years, whilst my attention had been engrossed by another order of insects. It thus becomes necessary to make these species known, in order that Mr. Atkinson's list shall be as complete as possible, the object of that list being to assist, or rather to promote, the study of the Rhynchota in India. I am myself a great believer in the efficacy of such catalogues, and particularly when they are worked out with the appreciative care of Mr. Atkinson.

All descriptive papers—so naturally condemned by purely theoretical entomologists, and certainly the dry-as-dust appearance of such papers is sufficient to disgust the uninitiated—are, or should be, capable of not only increasing our knowledge of the multiplicity and diversity of genera and species, but should also contain the material which assists the study of geographical distribution. It may therefore be permissible to analyse the contents of this paper.

The *Plataspinæ* are an obscure and still imperfectly worked-out group. One species of *Coptosoma* is here described from Sikkim, and Mr. Atkinson has submitted to me another new species which he has either lately or will almost immediately describe himself. This genus is not only a somewhat difficult one to study, but the

smallness and obscurity of its species have not promoted its favour with Hemipterists; consequently we may safely affirm that our knowledge of the Oriental *Coptosomæ* is extremely limited. In the *Asopinae* Sikkim has also given us a new genus allied to *Cazira*. In the *Pentatominae* there are several interesting points. *Dolycoris verbasci* is a well-known and not uncommon Palearctic Pentatomid. Stål separated an allied Indian species under the name of *D. indicus*, whilst in this paper Formosa is shown to have another allied but distinct specific form. In *Scylax* we have a new genus, which, though strictly belonging to the *Pentatominae*, has all the superficial characteristics of *Phyllocephalinae*. Two species of *Carbula* are added to the Indian fauna, but we may safely affirm that our enumeration of this genus is still imperfect. The genus *Agæus* was hitherto only represented by two species,—one from Burma, the other found in Western Tropical Africa; a third from Assam is now added. The genus *Eurydema* usually produces novelties in most Old World collections, though I was not prepared for another new species in the Indian fauna. *Compastes* possessed only one known Indian species; Sikkim has now contributed two more to the list. The only other remark necessary is as regards *Basicryptus*, a genus of *Phyllocephalinae*. This genus has its head-quarters in Tropical and Southern Africa; one species has been described from Australia, another from Manilla, and I have here been enabled to make known a species found in Northern India.

I have unfortunately been compelled to use—in more than one instance—such misleading habitats as “North India,” and such inexact ones as “N. E. India.” In these cases the fault is not to be visited on the writer, who possessed no other information. I hope the Society, on a future occasion, will allow me to proceed with some further descriptions of nondescripts in other families of the Oriental Heteroptera.

PLATASPINÆ.

Coptosoma fimbriatum, n. s.

Body above shining black; margin of head (broadly), eyes, ocelli, antennæ, lateral margins of pronotum, abdominal margin as seen at base of scutellum, head beneath, rostrum, legs, margins

of sternum and abdomen, and anal segment, reddish ochraceous; abdomen beneath shining black, sternum dull opaque black. Long. 5 mm.; max. lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

The head is prominent, rounded in front, and not perceptibly sinuated in front of eyes; the ocelli are situate wide apart, rather nearer to the eyes than to each other, and the tibiæ are sulcated above.

ASOPINÆ.

SESHA, n. g.

Head somewhat long and prominent, concavely sinuate at lateral margins, lobes about equal in length, lateral lobes with their edges distinctly raised and carinate; ocelli wide apart, nearer to eyes than to each other. Pronotum with the disk gibbous, the margins carinate, the anterior angles obtusely spinous, the lateral angles produced into long slender spines, the anterior margin concave, the lateral margins between the anterior and lateral angles broadly sinuate, between the lateral angles and base also deeply sinuate, the base nearly straight. Scutellum short and broad, reaching a little beyond the base of membrane, the lateral angles somewhat acutely sinuate at middle, the apex broadly rounded. Corium slightly amplified towards the middle of lateral margin. Membrane extending considerably beyond apex of abdomen. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ. A raised and somewhat triangular plate between the posterior coxæ. Anterior femora with a strong spine beneath near apex; anterior tibiæ laminately amplified on each side along apical half, much more strongly so outwardly.

This genus is allied to *Cazira*.

Sesha manifesta, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 2).

Body above pale stramineous, with the following dark blue shining spots: two at base of head attached to eyes; five on pronotum, two transverse near anterior margin, and three more oblong across disk; four on scutellum, two basal and two subapical, the basal much the largest; and two on corium, one at about centre of lateral margin, and one at apex, which is smallest. Membrane pale fuscous-hyaline, with some dark bluish spots near base, and the apex fuscous. Body beneath dark bluish; antennæ, rostrum, legs, prosternum, lateral margin of abdomen (narrowly), and some irregular lateral spots, a central longitudinal macular

abdominal fascia, and terminal segment stramineous. Long. 11 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

Antennæ with the second joint a little shorter than the third, fourth and fifth joints longest and subequal, or fifth a little longer than the fourth. Pronotum and scutellum coarsely punctate; corium somewhat finely punctate.

PENTATOMINÆ.

Halyomorpha murrea, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 5).

Body above very pale greenish ochraceous, the corium (excluding outer marginal area), and basal area of pronotum with a slight purplish tinge. Head with the lateral margins, margins of central lobe, a small linear spot at base, and a similar spot on each side before the eyes, black. Eyes somewhat purplish; ocelli pale castaneous; antennæ with the basal joint pale greenish ochraceous minutely speckled with black, second and third joints purplish, apical half of third joint black (remaining joints mutilated). Pronotum with the lateral margins and a double series of spots on anterior half ochraceous; between and around these ochraceous spots are a number of small and somewhat tessellate black spots; basal half minutely and sparingly darkly punctate. Scutellum with four black spots at base, two central and one near each basal angle; four more obscure and broken black spots across disk, followed by two similar spots on basal half, some tessellate and minute black spots at apex, and a series of minute dark punctures on each lateral margin, from basal third to apex. Corium minutely and sparingly darkly punctate, costal area greenish, thickly and irregularly spotted with black, lateral margins near base ochraceous. Connexivum ochraceous, with a black linear spot at base and apex of each marginal segment. Membrane pale obscure creamy, minutely and sparingly speckled with black, basal two-thirds pale purplish from reflection of abdomen beneath. Body beneath and legs pale greenish, a linear spot in front and behind eyes, a spot near anterior and intermediate coxæ, a spot towards lateral margins of meso- and metasternum, a spot at base of anterior tibiæ, a spot near apex of intermediate and posterior femora, a marginal spot at base and apex of apical segments, and the apex of the rostrum, black. Long. 15 mm.;* exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (Calc. Mus.).

* This measurement extends to apex of projecting membrane.

The second joint of the antennæ is a little shorter than the third (remainder mutilated); the rostrum just passes the posterior coxæ, and the membrane extends considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen.

I have only seen one specimen of this distinct and beautifully-marked species.

Dolycoris formosana, n. s.

Allied to *D. indicus*, Stal, from which it differs by its larger size; the connexivum unicolorous, not spotted with black; the corium purplish brown; apices of the femora spotted with black, and apices of the posterior tibiæ of the same colour; the punctation is also somewhat coarser and deeper. Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Formosa (coll. *Dist.*).

SCYLAX, n. g.

Head very large, flat, and long, the lateral lobes very much longer than the central, slightly concave, obtusely pointed at apex, and cleft at apex in female, but apparently coalesced in male. Pronotum with the lateral angles very strongly produced forwardly into robust obtuse spines (in the typical species these spines have their apices parallel to the eyes); anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, the anterior angles minute and truncate; posterior margin straight, oblique from basal angles of scutellum to lateral angles. Scutellum short and broad, not extending much beyond base of membrane; the lateral margins obliquely directed inwardly to about middle, and then straight to near apex, which is broadly rounded. Corium short, not reaching apex of scutellum. Membrane with prominent reticulated veins. Rostrum long, about reaching the posterior coxæ. Antennæ inserted beneath the head in front of eyes, second joint barely reaching apex of head.

I place this genus near *Dichelocephala*, to which it has affinities though not resemblance. It has somewhat the facies of *Macrina*, in so far as the pronotal angles are examined, but that it does not belong to the subfam. *Phyllocephalinae* is proved by the length of the rostrum.

Scylax porrectus, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 7).

Body above ochraceous. Head, pronotum, and scutellum somewhat thickly punctate; pronotum with two short transverse and one central short longitudinal levigate linear spots; scutellum with

a central longitudinal levigate fascia, which possesses a central row of minute punctures, and a few scattered punctures on each side. Corium with the costal area very sparingly and finely punctate, the inner area coarsely and somewhat thickly punctate. Membrane pale brownish ochraceous. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; the body somewhat finely and darkly punctate, and with a central and two sublateral fasciæ formed of blackish punctures; legs speckled with brownish. Long. 15 mm.

Hab. India (*sic*) (coll. *Dist.*).

The lateral lobes of the head are divided to near the apex of the central lobe, and the membrane extends to about half of the anal appendage. Antennæ with the second joint much shorter than the third, remainder mutilated. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex pithely.

I have long possessed this specimen with only the above imperfect and misleading locality attached, and therefore hesitated to describe it; the following species, however, now received from Sikkim, prove its general habitat, and it was probably derived from some district of North-Eastern India.

Sylax macrinus, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 9).

Closely allied to *S. porrectus*, but differing by the somewhat smaller size, the lateral lobes of the head only cleft for a short distance before the head (coalesced in male), and the membrane not reaching the apex of the last abdominal segment. Long. 14 to 15 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

Carbula fusca, n. s.

Above shining fuscous-brown. Head somewhat thickly covered with bronzy-green punctures; eyes luteous; antennæ brown, the last joint with the apical two-thirds blackish. Pronotum with the anterior area and lateral margins punctured with bronzy-green, remaining area coarsely punctate, lateral angles prominently and obtusely produced, their apices reddish brown. Scutellum coarsely punctate, sometimes slightly shaded with bronzy-green. Corium coarsely punctate. Membrane pale hyaline. Body beneath, rostrum, and legs brown, the abdomen paler, with a broad central blackish fascia, on each side of which is a narrower and more irregular fascia of the same colour, and between these fasciæ are scattered dark punctures. Femora punctured or speckled with

blackish ; head beneath and sternum coarsely and darkly punctate ; mesosternum with a large irregular luteous spot on each side. Long. 7 to 8 mm. ; exp. pronot. angl. 5 to 6 mm.

Hab. Darjiling, Sikkin, Nepal (coll. *Dist.* and Calc. Mus.).

This species is easily recognised by its prominent and obtusely rounded pronotal angles. The rostrum reaches the third abdominal segment. Antennæ with the second and third joints subequal in length, and much shorter than the fourth ; fourth and fifth subequal in length ; fifth moderately thickened.

Carbula scutellata, n. s.

Head luteous, covered with coarse black punctures, eyes fuscous, the ocelli red. Antennæ luteous, somewhat infuscated at apex. Pronotum luteous, coarsely and darkly punctate, the lateral margins levigate, the lateral angles produced into long acute black spines. Scutellum luteous, sparingly and coarsely darkly punctate, a large levigate spot at each basal angle, the apex also broadly impunctate ; the punctures are usually thickest at lateral margins, and sometimes at base. Corium luteous with a purplish tinge, thickly and darkly punctate. Membrane pale hyaline. Connexivum luteous, with black segmental marginal spots. Body beneath and legs luteous, with a few scattered black punctures on disk and on femora, and the margins and apices of the pronotal angles black. Long. 8 mm. ; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bombay (*Leith*) ; N. Khasia (*Chennell*) ; — (coll. *Dist.*).

The fourth and fifth joints of the antennæ are subequal in length, and the rostrum just passes the posterior coxæ.

Agæus mimus, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 1).

Head fuscous, the central lobe, excluding apex and lateral margins, ochraceous ; eyes greyish ; antennæ black, apices of the joints minutely greyish. Pronotum reddish ochraceous, with thirteen fuscous spots arranged six at base, of which two almost occupy the lateral angles and the intervening four are more or less triangular ; five discal, of which the central one is longest and intervenes between the two central basal spots, and also between two large spots placed near anterior margin. Scutellum fuscous, with a central longitudinal ochraceous line, and a similar line extending from each basal angle and meeting central line on disk. Corium reddish ochraceous, with fuscous punctures and some

irregularly-shaped spots of the same colour, of which the most prominent are a claval streak, three discal (the lowermost largest), one large and long costal spot at about centre, and three subapical spots (the central largest). Membrane bronzy-brown. Abdomen above reddish. Head beneath ochraceous, margins of rostral canal, margins of antennal bases, and a fascia from the same to base of head, fuscous. Prothorax fuscous, anterior and posterior margins and a transverse discal line ochraceous; lateral margins and a spot near coxæ reddish. Meso- and metasternums fuscous, their margins and the odoriferous apertures ochraceous, and with reddish spots near bases of coxæ. Abdomen beneath reddish ochraceous, ornamented with a number of large dark fuscous spots. Legs fuscous, the femora streaked with ochraceous. Rostrum black. Long. 23 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Hab. Assam (Calc. Mus.).

The second joint of the antennæ is shorter than the third, the third and fourth subequal in length (fifth joint mutilated). The head is rather thickly and finely punctate, excepting the lateral margins, which are levigate. Pronotum more coarsely and sparingly punctate, the lateral margins levigate and finely crenulate anteriorly, the lateral angles obtusely pointed and slightly produced. Scutellum coarsely and rather closely punctate. Corium finely and sparingly punctate. Rostrum dislocated in specimen described, but apparently reaching the third abdominal segment. Abdomen with a central longitudinal sulcation.

This species is allied to *A. tessellatus*, Dall., and now makes a second described Indian species. It can be at once separated from Dallas's species by the different markings, different colour of the legs, rostrum, &c.

Eurydema multipunctata, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 6).

Body above pale ochraceous, sometimes suffused with purplish above. Head with the margins of the central lobe (angulated externally about centre) and the base black. Antennæ ochraceous, the apex of the third, and the fourth and fifth joints palely infuscated. Pronotum with twelve black spots, arranged four on the anterior margin, remainder on disk, three in each angular area, and two at centre. Scutellum with ten black spots, situate four at base, four near centre, and two before apex. Corium with three black spots arranged somewhat longitudinally. Membrane blackish, pale hyaline at apex and margins. Body beneath pale ochraceous; head with two black spots at base, sternum with a

double submarginal series of black spots, a transverse black spot on each side of metasternum, and a double series of black marginal spots to abdomen. Rostrum ochraceous, with the apex pithy. Long. 8 to 9 mm.

Hab. —? (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

The fourth joint of the antennæ is longest, and the rostrum reaches the posterior coxæ.

The variation in colour and size of this species is very marked. Some specimens are almost purplish above, and others nearly pale uniform stramineous. The numerous black spots, however, appear to be quite constant both in position and number. Unfortunately no exact locality is affixed to the specimens.

Alcimus flavicornis, n. s.

Head black, with the following yellow markings: three central lines on anterior half, a linear spot near base, and a similar spot in front of each eye. Antennæ fuscous-brown. Pronotum very dark obscure ochraceous, thickly covered with coarse dark punctures; anterior fourth black with five yellow spots, situate one on each lateral margin, and three central angulated spots, two near anterior margin and one between and behind them, apical angles widely produced laterally and upwardly, their apical thirds yellow, extreme apices black. Scutellum and corium dark obscure ochraceous, darkly and coarsely punctate, irrorated with levigate yellow markings, and the scutellum with two large yellow levigate spots near basal angles. Membrane fuscous, its apex paler. Head and prosternum beneath as above, with two fused yellow spots on each side of eyes, the apices of the pronotal angles yellow as above. Meso- and metasternums and abdomen beneath ochraceous; the sutures, a series of sublateral streaks, and a central longitudinal fascia to abdomen, blackish. Rostrum and legs dark castaneous, femora more or less streaked with yellowish. Long. 8 to 9 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 to 12 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

Antennæ with the second and third joints longest and subequal in length, fourth shorter than third and longer than fifth. Rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ.

Hoplistodera incisa, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 3).

Ochraceous with brownish tints. Head finely and sparingly punctate. Antennæ ochraceous, becoming darker towards apex. Pronotum sparingly but coarsely punctate, the lateral angles

produced into robust subacute spines, the apices very slightly reflexed backwardly, and with a notched tubercle beneath at about half their length. Scutellum with the basal half very sparingly but coarsely punctate, the apical half thickly punctate. Corium coarsely and irregularly punctate. Membrane pale hyaline. Body beneath ochraceous, with a sublateral series of castaneous spots on each side; legs pale luteous, the femora annulated with brown near apex. Rostrum ochraceous, the apex pithy and extending a little beyond posterior coxæ. Antennæ with the second and third joints subequal in length, apical joint longest. Long. 8 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 mm.

Hab. Mungphu, Sikkim, Assam (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

This species is allied to the Javan *II. testacea*, Hope.

Antestia modificata, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 4).

Ochraceous, spotted with bluish black. Head luteous, the margins of the central lobe, margins of the lateral lobes in front of eyes, and two spots at base, bluish black. Eyes brownish. Antennæ bluish black. Pronotum with eight bluish black spots, six largest arranged in double series on disk, and a small rounded spot in each lateral angle. Scutellum with six bluish black spots, four largest arranged in double series on disk, and a smaller elongate spot in each basal angle. Corium with four bluish black spots, situate one at base, one at apex, and two central. Membrane pale hyaline, with a large bluish black subquadrate spot at base. Body beneath pale luteous, sternum spotted with bluish black, and abdomen with sutural fasciæ and lateral spots of the same colour. Legs luteous, femora with a blackish spot near their apices. Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

Antennæ with the second joint shorter than the third, fourth and fifth joints longest. The body above is very sparingly punctate.

Abeona? serrata, n. s.

Above ochraceous, thickly, darkly, and coarsely punctate; connexivum reddish ochraceous, with black linear spots near bases and apices of segmental sutures. Antennæ four-jointed, first and second joints dark ochraceous; third and fourth joints luteous, with their apical halves blackish; second joint very long, as long as third and fourth put together, third and fourth subequal in length. Head with the lateral lobes much longer than central

lobe, but notched in front. Pronotum with the lateral margins serrated, the lateral angles moderately and broadly produced and obtusely bispined. Scutellum with a small blackish foveate spot in each basal angle. Membrane brownish ochraceous. Body beneath with the head, legs, rostrum, and sternum ochraceous, the abdomen brownish ochraceous. Head with a black linear spot on each side of base of antennæ. Prosternum with some scattered black punctures. The rostrum just passes the intermediate coxæ, and the tibiæ are sulcated above. The abdomen is obtusely sulcated to about the fourth abdominal segment. Long. 14 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 mm.

Hab. Bombay (coll. *Dist.*).

I have placed this species in the genus *Abconia*, with whose structural characters it seems to agree. In the typical species Stal describes "antennæ maxima parte et rostrum mutila," so that, if I am right, the other distinguishing characters of *Abconia* are four-jointed antennæ and rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Compastes truncatus, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 10).

Brownish ochraceous, covered with coarse and darker punctures; connexivum luteous, with blackish spots at bases and apices of sutures. Membrane brownish, the venation darker. Antennæ with the first, second, and third joints brownish, minutely darker at apices (remainder mutilated); second joint longer than third. Pronotum with the lateral margins obtusely crenulate, the lateral angles produced into broad and apically truncated spines. Body beneath and legs ochraceous, punctured with brownish. Rostrum ochraceous, its apex pitchy and reaching the second abdominal segment. Ventral spine reaching the intermediate coxæ. Long. 16 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (Calc. Mus. and coll. *Dist.*).

The truncated apices of the pronotal angles will alone render this species easily distinguishable.

Compastes spinosus, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 11).

Above brownish, coarsely and darkly punctate. Pronotum rugulose, with a central longitudinal luteous line, the lateral margins with three prominent spines, the lateral angles broadly produced and somewhat obtusely spined posteriorly. Membrane pale fuscous. Body beneath brownish and darkly punctate; legs

ochraceous, mottled and spotted with brownish; sublateral margins of the sternum bronzy. Rostrum ochraceous, with its apex pitchy and passing the posterior coxæ. Antennæ mutilated. Long. 17 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (coll. *Dist.*).

Placosternum cervus, n. s.

Allied to *P. taurus* by the lateral angles of the pronotum being profoundly bisinuated at their apices, but smaller than that species, and having the lateral angles very much more developed, they being broadly and strongly produced upwardly and forwardly, and deeply notched at each edge of the apex. The lateral angles of the pronotum are not simply crenulate, but shortly spinous. Long. 19 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 17 mm.

Hab. Assam; Sadia, 350 ft. (*Chennell*)—coll. *Dist.*

ACANTHOSOMINÆ.

Sastragala rufispina, n. s.

Body above dark ochraceous, pronotal angles purplish red. Head finely and transversely wrinkled, apical portion of the central lobe excavated and foveate (antennæ mutilated). Pronotum, scutellum, and corium somewhat sparingly and coarsely punctate. Pronotum with the lateral angles produced into obtusely pointed spines. Membrane pale hyaline, blackish at base. Body beneath very pale ochraceous, legs a little darker in hue; rostrum with the apex pitchy and reaching the second abdominal segment, last abdominal segment with two small black spots at apex. Pronotal spines red beneath as above. Long. 17 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 11 mm.

Hab. North India (*sic*). Col. Buckley (coll. *Dist.*).

Sastragala mustelina, n. s.

Body above ochraceous, membrane pale brownish, connexivum with the segmental spines black. Antennæ ochraceous, apical half of the third joint infuscated; third joint much longer than second (remainder mutilated); head somewhat obscurely transversely wrinkled, eyes pitchy. Pronotum, scutellum, and corium coarsely punctate. Pronotum with the lateral angles produced into long, straight, somewhat conical, and subacutely pointed spines. Body beneath, rostrum, and legs coloured as above. Rostrum with the extreme apex pitchy. Long. 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 11 mm.

Hab. Naga Hills (*Capt. Butler*)—coll. *Dist.*

Sastragala binotata, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 12).

Apex above brownish ochraceous, corium with the lateral margins—widened into a spot at centre—dull ochraceous, inwardly shaded with blackish. Membrane bronzy. Head transversely wrinkled; antennæ ochraceous, third joint much longer than the second (remainder mutilated). Pronotum and scutellum sparingly and coarsely punctate, the corium more thickly punctate. Pronotum with the lateral angles produced into long, somewhat conical spines, their apices subacute and very slightly reflexed backwardly. Body beneath and legs ochraceous, rostrum with the apex pitchy. Long. 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (coll. *Dist.*).

Sastragala parmata, n. s.

Body above brownish ochraceous; pronotal spines reddish brown; scutellum with a large cordate ochraceous spot surrounded with blackish. Antennæ ochraceous, third and fourth joints somewhat darker, second and third joints subequal in length, a little shorter than fourth (remainder mutilated); eyes purplish brown. Pronotum sparingly and coarsely punctate, the lateral angles produced into long thick rounded spines, very slightly reflexed at apices. Scutellum with the central spot levigate, remainder coarsely punctate, the apex ochraceous. Corium coarsely punctate, with the lateral margin luteous and levigate. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; rostrum with the apex pitchy. Long. 12 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 mm.

Hab. North India (*sic*), (coll. *Dist.*).

Sastragala javanensis, n. s.

Body above pale brownish; head, lateral and anterior margins and a transverse fascia across anterior disk of pronotum, and the lateral margins of the corium, luteous; eyes and pronotal spines black; scutellum black, with a large rounded discal ochraceous spot. Antennæ ochraceous, second joint shortest, third and fourth joints longest and subequal in length. Pronotum with the posterior disk coarsely punctate, the anterior portion impunctate, excepting a row of punctures on anterior margin, the lateral angles produced into long acutely pointed spines, very slightly reflexed at apices. Scutellum coarsely punctate, excepting the central luteous spot, which is levigate. Corium thickly and coarsely punctate, excluding lateral margins, which are levigate. Membrane pale ochraceous

and subhyaline; abdominal appendages black. Body beneath and legs luteous, abdominal spines luteous beneath, apical angles of last abdominal segment black. Long. 12 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Hab. Java; Kederi (*Baron von Hucgel*)—coll. *Dist.*

Anaxandra fulvicornis, n. s.

Body ochraceous, with an olivaceous tinge; anterior lateral margins of head, a central narrow longitudinal fascia commencing before apex of head and terminating on disk of pronotum, and the lateral margins of the scutellum—joined together before apex—black. Antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous (remainder mutilated). Pronotum with the posterior disk coarsely punctate, the lateral angles produced into long, slightly ascending, and forwardly directed dull luteous spines, their apices very slightly reflexed and subacute. Scutellum with the basal two-thirds luteous, posteriorly rounded and margined with black. Corium coarsely punctate and rugulose. Membrane bronzy. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; mesonotum with an oblique black line on each side. Long. 15 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 14 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (coll. *Dist.*).

This species by its colour markings is very closely allied to *A. nigro-lineata*, Stål, but differs by the much less expanse of the pronotal angles, which in Stål's species are described as measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Anaxandra tauriformis, n. s.

Body above bright castaneous; lateral margins of the head, anterior and lateral margins and posterior disk of the pronotum, lateral margins of the scutellum, lateral margins of the corium, and the membrane, ochraceous. Antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous (remainder mutilated). The head is transversely wrinkled and possesses a few dark punctures; the eyes are greyish brown, inwardly margined with ochraceous. The pronotum is sparingly and coarsely punctate on disk, and thickly punctate on anterior margin. The pronotal angles are produced into long upwardly and forwardly directed spines, the apices of which are distinctly truncate reflexed backwardly; these spines are sparingly punctate for about half their length. Scutellum sparingly and coarsely punctate. Corium thickly punctate. Abdominal spines castaneous. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; abdominal

spines castaneous as above, but inwardly margined with blackish. Long. 15 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills (coll. *Dist.*).

Anaxandra compacta, n. s.

Body above ochraceous, with an olivaceous tinge; head with the basal margin, a spot behind each eye, and the margins of the central lobe—not reaching apex,—two circular enclosing lines near anterior margin of pronotum, and a large central rounded spot near base of scutellum, black; pronotal angles castaneous. The pronotum and scutellum are very obsoletely and obscurely punctate, the corium finely but distinctly punctate. The pronotal angles are produced into short but robust spines, their apices rounded above and subtruncate. Body beneath ochraceous, much tessellated with black, pronotal spines castaneous as above. Long. 10 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Hab. Assam; Sadia, 350 ft. (*Chennell*)—coll. *Dist.*

Clinocoris scutellata, n. s.

Body above ochraceous, thickly and coarsely punctate; pronotal spines rosy red; scutellum with a blackish central longitudinal fascia extending from about base to centre. Antennæ ochraceous. Pronotum with the lateral angles straightly produced into subacute spines, the apices of which are slightly reflexed backwardly, and the posterior margins somewhat sinuated. Membrane pale hyaline, with reflections of the red upper surface of the abdomen. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; sternum coarsely punctate. Long. 8 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Assam; Naga Hills, 2000 to 6000 ft. (*Chennell*)—coll. *Dist.*

Clinocoris maculata, n. s.

Body above dark ochraceous; pronotum and scutellum coarsely but sparingly punctate, corium thickly punctate, pronotal spines black, corium with a levigate ochraceous spot on disk of apical area. The punctures are all dark brownish, and the corium is thus much darker than the pronotum or scutellum. The pronotal lateral angles are produced into stout spines, the apices of which are subacute and prominently reflexed, and their posterior margins sinuated. Membrane very pale ochraceous, pitchy towards apex. Body beneath apparently ochraceous, but imperfectly seen owing to specimen being *carded*. Long. 8 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. North-east India (coll. *Dist.*).

UROLABIDINÆ.

Urochela pulchra, n. s. (Pl. XII., fig. 8).

Body above ochraceous, shaded and punctured with brownish. Head and pronotum brownish, margins of pronotum olivaceous; antennæ brownish, second joint longer than the first (remainder mutilated); scutellum olivaceous, with scattered coarse brown punctures, with some mottled markings and a spot in each basal angle of the same colour. Corium olivaceous, with large irregular coarse brown punctures on inner area, the clavus brownish. Membrane brownish, the apex paler. Body beneath brownish, laterally spotted with ochraceous; connexivum ochraceous spotted with black; legs ochraceous, femora speckled with brownish; rostrum with the apex pitchy. Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (coll. *Dist.*).

Urochela ferruginea, n. s.

Body above brownish ochraceous, very thickly and darkly punctate. Head with the eyes fuscous, and two central lines of the same colour; antennæ fuscous, first and second joints subequal in length, third very short (remainder mutilated). Pronotum with a central longitudinal line and the margins narrowly luteous. Scutellum with a central longitudinal line, a linear spot at basal angles, the apex, and the margins narrowly luteous. Corium with the margins narrowly, and some longitudinal discal lines luteous. Membrane fuscous. Connexivum fuscous, with lineate ochraceous spots. Body beneath brownish ochraceous, tinged with fuscous, and with fuscous lateral spots, connexivum as above; legs brownish ochraceous, apices of the tibiæ and tarsi fuscous. Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Assam (coll. *Dist.*).

Urolabida Chennelli, n. s.

Body above reddish ochraceous, marked with black and luteous. Head with the central and anterior portions luteous, the eyes fuscous; antennæ with the first joint reddish ochraceous (remainder mutilated). Pronotum with a blackish discal semicircular line, between which and base the colour is paler and thickly punctured with fuscous; on the anterior disk are two levigate luteous spots. Scutellum luteous with three black basal spots, one central and one at each angle, a large rounded reddish ochraceous spot divided by a central longitudinal luteous line, and the apical area thickly

punctured with fuscous. Corium with the inner claval and the apical margins black, these black lines outwardly and broadly margined with luteous, the costal margin of the same colour. Membrane pale hyaline. Body beneath and legs luteous, apices of the femora beneath, and apices of the tarsi and rostrum, blackish. Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Assam; Naga Hills, 2000 to 6000 ft. (*Chennell*)—coll. *Dist.*

Urolabida khasiana, n. s.

Above luteous with reddish ochraceous markings, a small black spot at each lateral pronotal angle, and two black spots on apical margin of corium. Head with some reddish ochraceous markings behind the eyes, which are blackish; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous (remainder mutilated). Pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins and two transverse fasciæ on disk reddish ochraceous. Scutellum with the lateral margins reddish ochraceous. Corium reddish ochraceous, the lateral, claval, and apical margins luteous, the last with two prominent black spots. Membrane pale hyaline. Body beneath and legs luteous; apex of rostrum, a spot on apices of femora beneath, and the apices of the tarsi black. Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Assam; North Khasia, 1500 to 3000 ft. (*Chennell*)—coll. *Dist.*

TESSARATOMINÆ.

Eusthenes antennatus, n. s.

Head, pronotum, and corium purplish brown; legs ochraceous; scutellum very dark olivaceous, with the apex castaneous; membrane shining brassy brown. Antennæ with the basal and apical joints ochraceous, the last with the apex blackish, second and third joints blackish, the base of the second joint very narrowly ochraceous. Body beneath brownish ochraceous, or in some specimens castaneous; legs castaneous, the tarsi very slightly paler. Antennæ with the apical joint somewhat longest, the second joint very slightly longer than the third; the pronotum is finely transversely striate, the scutellum more coarsely so, the corium thickly and finely punctate; posterior femora armed with a long spine, and with a double row of short spines on apical half of under surface, of which the two last are the longest. Long. 35 to 36 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 12 mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Nepal, Assam (coll. *Dist.*).

The elongate form of the body and colour of the

antennæ are sufficient to readily distinguish this from the other species of the genus. It is of a variable nature, as the connexivum is generally purplish brown, with an ochraceous spot at base of segments, but these spots are sometimes scarcely visible. In one specimen now before me the right-hand third joint of the antennæ is normal, whilst the left-hand corresponding joint has the apex broadly ochraceous.

Eusthenes curytus, n. s.

Allied to *E. hercules*, Stal, but smaller, the pronotum much less rounded at anterior-lateral margins, and the lateral angles even less produced than in that species. Antennæ wholly black, the apical joint very narrowly ochraceous at its apex. Tarsi bright ochraceous. Long. 36 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 16 mm.

Hab. India (*sic*).

I have no better locality for this species than the vague one of "India." It has been in my collection for some years, and, not having received another, I take this opportunity of describing it.

PHYLLOCEPHALINÆ.

Basicryptus illuminatus, n. s.

Body above dull dark reddish; pronotum with a broad discal transverse luteous fascia margined with black, attenuated at each end, and slightly notched beneath at centre. Head with the eyes dull ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints reddish (remainder mutilated). Pronotum with the lateral margins somewhat finely crenulated, the lateral angles broadly and subacutely produced. Scutellum with a small luteous spot in each basal angle, and a few very small luteous spots at apex, and with some central and lateral black punctures. Corium with the base of lateral margin narrowly luteous, and with some very small and irregular scattered black spots. Membrane pale hyaline, somewhat thickly ornamented with small fuscous spots. Body beneath and legs dull reddish, with blackish punctures; disk of sternum and some sublateral streaks to abdomen obscure luteous; tarsi somewhat ochraceous beneath. Long. 14 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Hab. North India (*sic*), (coll. *Dist.*).

Gonopsis rubescens, n. s.

Body above sanguineous. Head somewhat obscurely punctate, antennæ reddish, third joint shorter than second or fourth, fifth joint longest and pilose. Pronotum with the lateral margins finely crenulated, the lateral angles produced into short subacute spines; between these spines is a transverse ridge, before which the surface is obliquely deflected towards the head; the pronotum is also transversely rugulose, excepting two levigate spots on anterior area. Scutellum longitudinally rugose, with a row of black punctures on basal half of lateral margins. Corium obscurely punctate and finely rugulose, with a few black punctures near inner apical angle. Membrane pale hyaline. Body beneath and legs pale reddish; the body is very finely and darkly punctate, and the tibiæ have a fuscous spot on under side of apices. Long. 14 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (coll. *Dist.*).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

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| FIG. 1. <i>Agæus mimus</i> . | FIG. 7. <i>Scylax porrectus</i> . |
| 2. <i>Sesha manifesta</i> . | 8. <i>Urochela pulchra</i> . |
| 3. <i>Hoplistodera incisæ</i> . | 9. <i>Scylax macrinus</i> . |
| 4. <i>Antestia modificata</i> . | 10. <i>Compastes truncatus</i> . |
| 5. <i>Halyomorpha murrea</i> . | 11. „ <i>spinosus</i> . |
| 6. <i>Eurydema multipunctata</i> . | 12. <i>Sastragala binotata</i> . |